LEICESTORS

Common-Wealth

fully Epitomiz'd.

Conceived, ſpoken, and publiſhed with moſt earneſt proteſtation of all dutifull good will, and affection towards this Realme, for whoſe good onely It is made common to many.

Contracted in a moſt breife, exact, and compendious way with the full Senſe and whole meaning of the former Booke, every fragment of ſence being interpoſed.

With a pleaſant diſcription of the firſt Originall of the controverſies betwixt the two Houſes of *Yorke*, and *Lancaſter*.

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Leycesters Common-wealth Epitomiz'd.

A Scholler, Lawyer, and Gentleman beeing conuersed together in Christmas time, retired themselves after dinner into a large Gallery, for their recreation: The Lawyer having in his hand a little Booke, then newly put forth, containing, *A defence of the publique Iustice done of late in* England *upon diuers Priests, and other Papists for Treason:* which Booke the Lawyer having read before, the Gentleman asked his Iudgement thereon.

Lawyer. It is not evill penned in my opinion, to shew the guiltinesse of some persons therein named in particular: yet not so farre forth (I beleeve) & in so deepee a degree of Treason, as in this Booke generally is inforced without indifferency.

Gent. For my part I protest, that I beare the honest Papist (if there be any) no malice for his deceived consience; but since you grant the Papist both in generall abroad, & at home: and in particular such as are condemned, executed, and named in this booke to be guilty: how can you insinuate (as you doe) that there is more inforced upon them by this Booke, then there is just cause so to doe?

Lawyer. Good Sir, I stand not heere to examine the doings of superiours, or to defend the guilty, but wish hartily rather their punishment that deserves the same. But not onely those, whom you call Busie Papists in *England*, but also those, whom we call hot Puritanes among you, may be aswell called Traytors in my opinion: For that every one of these in deede doth labour

labour indirectly (if not more) against the State, seeing each one endeavoreth to encrease his part or faction, that desireth a Governour of his owne Religion. And in this case are the Protestants in *France*, and *Flanders* under Catholique Princes: the *Calvinists* under the Duke of *Saxony*, the *Lutherans* under *Casimere*, the *Gracians*, and other Christians under the Emperour of *Constantinople*, under the *Sophy*, and *Chame* of *Tartary*, and under other Princes, that are not with them in Religion. All which subiects doe wish (no doubt) in their hearts, that they had a Prince and State of their owne Religion, in stead of that which now governeth them; and consequently in this sence, they may be all called Traytors: And so to apply this to my purpose; I thinke Sir, in good sooth, that in the first kinde of Treason, as well the zealous Papist, as also the Puritan in *England*, may well be called, and proved Traytors.

Gent. I grant your distinction of Treasons to bee true: but your application thereof to the Papists and Puritans (as you call them) be rather divers degrees, then divers kindes. And the one is but a step to the other, not differing in nature, but in time, abilitie, or opportunitie. For if the *Gracians* under the *Turke*, and other Christians under other Princes of a different Religion, as also the Papists, and Puritans in *England*, have such alienation of minde from the present regiment and doe covet so much a Governour and State of their owne Religion: then no doubt but they are also resolved to employ their forces, for accomplishing, and bringing to passe their desires, if they had opportunity: and so being now in the first degree or kind of Treason, doe want but occasion or ability to breake into the second.

Lawyer. True sir, if there be no other cause or circumstance that may withhold them.

Gent. And what cause or circumstance may stay them, when they shall have abilitie, or opportunity to doe a thing which they so much desire?

Lawyer. Divers causes, but especially the feare of servitude

under forraigne Nations may restraine them from such attempts: As in *Germany* both Catholiques and Protestants joyned together against strangers, that offered danger to their liberties. So that by this example you see that feare of externall subjection may stay men in all states, & consequently both Papists & Puritans in the state of *England* from passing to the second degree of Treason, albeit they were never so deepe in the first, & had both ability, time, will & opportunity for the other.

Schol. It seemes to me most cleare, and now I understand what the Lawyer meant before, when he affirmed, that albeit the most part of Papists in generall might bee said to deale against *England* in regard of their religion, and so incurre some kinde of Treason, yet not so far forth as in this book is inforced; though for my part I doe not see that the booke inforceth all Papists in generall to be properly traytors, but such as only in particular are therin named, or that are by law attained or condemned, or executed, & what wil you say to those in particular?

Lawyer. That some here named in this booke are openly knowne to have beene in the second degree of Treason: as *Westmerland*, *Norton*, *Sanders*, *&c.* But divers others, (namely the Priests and Seminaries) I conceive, that to the wise of our State, who had the doing of this businesse, the first degree of Treason was sufficient to dispatch them, especially in such suspitious times as these are: to the end that being hanged for the first, they should never be in danger to fall into the second: nor yet to draw other men to the same; which perhaps was most of all misdoubted.

Gent. It appertaineth not to us to Iudge, what the State pleaseth to doe: for it must as well prevent inconveniences, as remedie the same, when they are happened. But (my good friends) I must tell you plaine, that I could wish with all my heart, that either these differences were not amongst us at all, or else that they were so temperately on all parts persued: as the common State of our Country, the blessed raigne of her Maiestie, and the common cause of true Religion were not endangered thereby.

Lawyer.

Lawyer. But many participate the *Black-Moores* humour, that dwell in *Guinea*, whose exercise at home is (as some write) the one to hunt, catch, and sell the other, and alwaies the stronger to make money of the weaker. But now if in *England* wee should live in peace and unity, as they doe in *Germany*, and one should not prey upon the other: then should the great Faucons for the field (I meane the favorites of the time) faile on their great prey.

Gentle. Truely sir, I thinke you rove neerer the marke then you weeen: for if I be not deceived, the very ground of these broyles, are but a very prey, in the greedy immaginations of him, who tyrannizeth the state: and being himselfe of no Religion, feedeth not yet upon our differences in Religion, to the fatting of himselfe, and ruine of the Realme: for whereas by the common distinction there are three notable differences of Religion in this Land: The two extreame, wherof are the Papist, and Puritan: and the Religious Protestant obtaining the meane: This fellow being of neither, maketh his gaine of all; and as he seeketh a kingdome by the one extreame, and spoyle by the other: and so he useth the authority of the third, to compasse the first two, and to countermine of each one, to the overthrow of all there.

Schol. In good sooth, I see now sir where you are: you are fallen into the common place of all our ordinary talke and conference in the university, for I know you meane my Lord of *Leicester*, who is the subiect of all pleasant discourse at this day throughout this Realme.

Gent. Not so pleasant, as pittifull, if all matters and circumstances were well considered, except any man take pleasure to ieast at our owne miseries: which are like to bee the greater by his iniquitie (if God avert it not) then by all the wickednesse of *England* besides: He being the man by all probabilitie, that is like to be the bane, and fatall destinie of our state, with the evertion of true Religion, whereof by indirect meanes, hee is the greatest enemie that the land doth nourish: A man of so

baſe a ſpirit as is knowne to be, of ſo extreame ambition, pride, falſe-hood and treachery: ſo borne, ſo bread up, ſo nuſled in Treaſon from his infancy deſcended of a Tribe of Traytors, and fleſhed in conſpiracy againſt the Royall blood of King *Henries* children in his tender yeares, and exerciſed in drifts ever ſince againſt the ſame, by the blood and ruine of divers others: and finally a man ſo well knowne to beare ſecret malice againſt her Majeſtie for cauſes irre-concileable. Wherefore I doe aſſure my ſelfe it would bee moſt pleaſant to the Realme, and profitable to her Majeſtie, to wit, that this mans Actions might be called publiquely to tryall, and liberty given to good ſubiects, to ſay what they know againſt the ſame: as it was permitted in the firſt yeare of King *Henry* the 8. againſt his Grandfather, & in the firſt of Queene *Mary* againſt his Father: And then I would not doubt, but if theſe two his Anceſtors were found worthy to looſe their heads for Treaſon: this man would not bee found unworthy to make the third in kindred, whoſe treacheries doe farre ſurpaſſe them both.

Law. My Maſters, have you not heard of the Proviſo made in the laſt Parliament for puniſhment of all thoſe, who ſpeake ſo broad of ſuch men as my Lord of *Leiceſter* is?

Gen. Yes, I have heard that my L. of *Leiceſter* being aſhamed of his Actions, deſired a reſtraint, that he might lie the more ſecurely in harbour from the tempeſt of mens tongues, which tacked buſily at that time, of divers of his Lordſhips deeds, which he would not have divulged. As of his preparation to Rebellion upon *Mounſieurs* commiſſion into the Land: of his diſgrace & checks received at Court: of the freſh death of the Noble Earle of *Eſſex*, & of his haſty ſnatching up of his widdow, whom he ſent up and downe the Countrey by privie waies, thereby to avoid the ſight and knowledge of the Queenes Maieſtie. And albeit he had not onely ſatisfied his owne luſt on her, but alſo married, and remarried her contentation of her friends: yet denied he the ſame by ſolemne oathes to her Maieſtie, and received the Communion thereupon (ſo good a conſcience he hath) No marvile therefore if hee not deſiring to have theſe and other Actions knowne publique, was ſo diligent a procurer of that Law for ſilence.

Schol.

Schol. It is very probable that his Lord-ſhip was in great diſtreſſe about that time, when *Monſieurs* matters were in hand, whereof he deſired leſſe ſpeech among the people. But when my Lord of *Warwick* ſaid openly at his Table in *Greenewich*, that the marriage was not to be ſuffered, hee cauſed an inſurrection againſt the Queenes owne Maieſtie. And when her Royall Maieſtie ſhould have married to the Brother and Heire apparant of *France*, being judged by the beſt, wiſeſt, and faithfulleſt Proteſtants of the Realme to bee both convenient, profitable and honorable: This Tyrant for his owne private lucre endeavored to alieanate for ever, and make this great Prince our mortall enemie, who ſought the love of her Maieſtie with ſo much honour and confidence, as never Prince did.

Gent. For the preſent I muſt advertiſe you in this caſe, that you may not take hold ſo exactly of all my Lords doings, for they are too many to bee recited: eſpeciall in womens affaires, in touching their marriages, and their husbands. For firſt his Lordſhip hath a ſpeciall fortune, that when he deſireth any womans favour, then what perſon ſoever ſtandeth in his way, hath the luck to die quickly for the finiſhing of his deſire. As for example, when his Lordſhip was in full hope to marry her Maieſtie, and his own wife ſtood in his way, as he ſuppoſed, ſhe was ſlaine to make way for him.

Long after this, he fell in love with the Lady *Sheffeild*, and then had he alſo the ſame fortune to have her husband to die quickly by an artificiall Catarre, that ſtopped his breath. The like good chance had he in the death of my Lord of *Eſſex*, and that at a time moſt fortunate for his purpoſe.

He poyſoned alſo one Miſtris *Ales Draykot*, a goodly Gentlewoman, whom he affected much himſelfe, and hearing that ſhee was dead lamented her caſe greatly, and ſaid in the preſence of his ſervants, Ah, poore *Ales*, the cup was not prepared for thee, albeit it was thy hard deſtiny to taſt of it.

Alſo Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, whom my Lord of *Leiceſter* invited to a ſupper at his houſe in *London*, was their poyſoned with a Salat by an incurable vomit.

The late Lady *Lenox* alſo (who came of the Royall blood by *Scotland*)

land) being ſick, *Leyceſter* (who never could affect her) tooke the paines to viſite her with extraordinary kindneſſe, but after ſome private diſcourſe with her, at his departure ſhe fell into an extraordinary Fluxe; which many did avouch to come by his meanes.

But this is not all touching his Marriage & contracts with Women, changing wives and Minions, by killing the one, denying the other, uſing the third for a time, and fawning on the forth. Wherefore he had termes and pretences of contracts, precontracts, poſtcontracts, protracts and retracts: as for example, after hee had killed his wife, and ſo broken that contract, then forſooth would hee needes make himſelfe Husband to the Queenes Majeſtie, and ſo defeate all other Princes by vertue of his Precontract. And after this his luſt compelling him to another place, hee would needes make a poſt contract with the Lady *Sheffeild*. But yet after his concupiſcence changing againe, he reſolved to make a Retract of this protract, and to make a certaine new protract (which is a continuation for uſing her for a time) with the widdow of *Eſſex*.

Schol. I have read much in my time of the carnality and licentiouſneſſe of many outragious perſons in this kinde, but I never read nor heard the like of him in my life, whoſe concupiſence and violence runne ioyntly together; neither holdeth hee any rule in his luſt, beſides onely the motion and ſuggeſtion of his owne ſenſuality: for there are not (by report) two Noble Gentlemen about her Maieſtie (I ſpeake upon ſome accompt of them that know much) whom he hath not ſollicited by potent waies. And ſeeking paſture among the waiting Gentlewomen of her Maieſties Chamber, he hath offered three hundred pounds for a Night, and if that would not make up the ſumme, he would otherwiſe: having reported himſelfe (ſo little ſhame he hath) that he offered to another of higher place a hundred pound lands a yeare, with many more Iewels to doe the Act.

Gent. Nay he is ſo Libinous, that he hath given to procure love in others, by coniuring, ſorcery and other ſuch meanes. But I am aſhamed to make any more mention of his filthineſſe.

Schol. To draw you from the further ſtirring of this unſavory puddle,

puddle, and foule dunghill. I will recompt a pritty ſtory concerning his daughter borne of the Lady *Sheffeild* in *Dudley Caſtle*, I was acquainted three moneths paſt with a certaine Miniſter (that now is dead) living at *Dudley Caſtle*, for complement of ſome ſacred Ceremonies at the birth of my Lord of *Leiceſters* daughter in that place: and the matter was ſo ordered by the wily wit of him that had ſowed the ſeede, that for the better covering of the Harveſt, and ſecret delivery of the Lady *Sheffeild*, the good wife of the Caſtle alſo (whereby *Leyceſters* appointed Goſſips might without ſuſpition have acceſſe to the place) ſhould faine her ſelfe to bee with child, and after long and ſore travel (God wot) to be delivered of a cuſhion (as ſhee was indeede) and a little after a faire Coffin was buried with a bundle of clouts in ſhew of a child: and the miniſter cauſed to uſe all accuſtomed prayers and ceremonies for the ſolemnizing thereof: For which thing afterward the Miniſter before his death and great greife and remorſe of conſcience, with no ſmall deteſtation of the moſt irreligious deviſe of my Lord of *Leiceſter* in ſuch a caſe.

Gem. This was a moſt Atheiſticall deſignement, and with all ſo unworthy, that it did alone, deſerve a correſpondent puniſhment & no doubt but that God (who hath an impartiall eye in veiwing ſuch voluntary iniquities) will on day render unto him, according to his demerits; to whoſe ſupreame Iuſtice I leave him: yet (Gentlemen if you pleaſe) I will relate moſt apparently unto you his intended murther againſt the Earle of *Ormand*; *Leyceſter* did offer five hundred pounds to have him privately murthered: but when that deviſe tooke no effect, hee appointed the field with him, but ſecretly ſuborning his ſervant *William Killegre* to lie in the way where *Ormand* ſhould paſſe, and ſo maſſacre him with a Caliver before he came to the place appointed. Which matter though it tooke no effect (for that the matter was taken up, before the day of meeting) yet was *Killegre* placed afterwards in her Majeſties privie Chamber by *Leiceſter* for ſhewing his ready mind, to doe for his Maſter ſo faithfull a ſervice.

Schol. So faithfull a ſervice indeed: in my opinion, it was but an unfit preferment, for ſo facinorous a fact. Yet I heare withall that he is a man of great impatience, fury, rage, and ire, and whatſoever thing it be that he conceives, either juſtly, or unjuſtly, he proſecuteth the ſame, with ſuch implacable cruelty, that there is noe abiding his fury.

His Treacheries towards the Noble Earle of *Suſſex*, in their many breachies is notorious to all *England*, As alſo the bloudy practiſes gainſt divers others.

But among many, none were more odious, and miſliked of all men: then thoſe againſt *Monſieur Sumiers*, a ſtranger, and Ambaſſadour: whom firſt he practiſed to have poiſoned, but when that deviſe took no place, then he would have ſlaine him at the *Black-friers*, at *Green-wich* as he went forth at the garden gate: but miſſing of that purpoſe too, he dealt with certaine Fluſhiners, and other Pirates, to ſincke him at Sea, with the Engliſh Gentle-men his favourers, that accompanied him at his returne into *France*.

Lawyer. Now verily (Sir) you paint unto me a ſtrange patterne of a Perfect potentate in the Court: for the common ſpeech of many wanteth not reaſon I perceive, which call him the heart, and life of the Court.

Gent. They which call him the heart, upon a litle occaſion more would call him the head; and then I marveile, what would be left for her Majeſty, when they take from her both life, heart, and headſhip in her owne Realme.

Lawyer. Yet durſt no Subject preſume to contradict his Helliſh opinions, but rather gave their aſſertion unto, for feare of the dammage of their lives.

Schol. But he hath munition, to what intent I know not, for in *Killingworth* Caſtle, he hath ready armour to furniſh ten thouſand Souldiers, of all things neceſſary, both for horſe and man: beſides the great abundance of ready coine there laid up ſufficient, for any great exploit to be done within the Realme.

Gent. He hath many lands, poſſeſſions, Seigniories, and rich offices of his owne: favour and authority with his Prince: the part

and

and portion in all ſhires; that paſſe by grace, or are ended by law: he doth chop, and change what landes he liſteth with her Majeſty: poſſeſſeth many licences to himſelfe, as of Wine, Oyles, Currants, Cloath, Velvets with his new office of alienation, which might inrich Townes, Corporations, Countries, and Common-wealths. He diſpoſeth at his will Eccleſiaſticall livings of the Realme, in making Biſhops &c. of whom he pleaſeth: he ſweepeth away the glebe from many Benefices throughout this land: he ſcoureth the Vniverſity, and Colledges, where he is Chancellour, and ſelleth both head-ſhips, and Scholler-places, and all other offices, and dignities, that by art and violence may yeeld money. He driveth the Parties out of their poſſeſſions, and maketh title to what land he pleaſeth: He taketh in whole Forreſts, Commons, Woodes and paſtures to himſelfe, theſe, and in all theſe he doth inſult, notwithſtanding his former impiety.

He releaſed *Callis* to the *French* moſt Trayterioully, as his Father before him ſould *Bulloigne* to the *French*, by like Treacherie.

What ſhould I ſpeake of his other actions, whereof there would be no end? As of his dealing with *Maſter Robinſon* of *Stafford-ſhire*, with falſe arraignement, with Maſter *Richard Lee*, for his Manor of *Hockenorton*, with Maſter *Ludwicke Grivell*, by ſeeking to bereave him of all his living at once, if the drift had taken place; with *George Witney*, in the behalf of Sir *Henry Leigh*, for enforcing him to forgoe the Controller-ſhip of *Woodſtocke*, which he holded by patrent from King *H.* the 7. With my Lord *Barkeley*, whom he inforced to yeeld up his lands to his brother *Warwicke*, which his Anceſters had held quietly before 200. years. What ſhall I ſpeak of his intolerable Tyranny upon Sir *John Throgmarton*, whom he brought to his grave, by perpetuall vexations: and upon all the line of King *Henry* againſt this mans Father, in King *Edward* and Queene Maries dayes? upon divers, of the *Lanes*, for one mans ſake of that name before mentioned, that offered to take *Killingworth* Caſtle? Vpon ſome of the *Giffords*, & others for *Throgmartons* ſake? in his endleſſe perſecuting Sir *Drew Drewry*, and many other Courtiers both men, & women. But eſpecially *Leyceſter* was ſuppoſed to uſe this practiſe, for bring-

ing the Scepter finally to his owne head: and that he would not onely imploy himselfe to defeate *Scotland*, and *Arbeda* to defeate *Huntington*: but also would use the marriage of the Queene imprisoned, to defeate them both if he could. Which marriage he being frustrated of, was not ashamed to threaten a treacherous vindication against her Majesties Royall Person. But I hope her Majesty will set out a faire Proclamation, with a bundle of Halters for all such Traitours.

Lucy. I applaud your well wishings to the State: yet I doe observe much by reading over our Countrys affaires, and among other things, I doe abhorre the memory of that time, and doe dread all occasion, that may leade us to the like in time to come: seeing that in my judgement, neither the civill warres of *Marius* and *Silla*, or of *Pompey* and *Cæsar* among the *Romans*, nor yet the *Guelphians* & *Gibllines* among the *Italians*, did ever worke so much woe, as this did to our poore Country: wherein by the contention of *Yorke* and *Lancaster* were fought fifteene or sixteene pitched fields, in lesse then an hundred yeares. That is, from the 11. or 12. yeare of King *Richard* the second his raigne, unto the 13. yeare of King *Henry* the seventh. At what time by cutting of the chiefe titler of *Huntingtons* house, to wit, young *Edward Plantaginet* Earle of Warwick, sonne and heire to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*: the contention was most happily quenched and ended, wherein so many fields were fought betweene Brethren and Inhabitants of our owne Nation. And therein about the same quarrell were slaine, murthered, and made away about nine or tenne Kings, and Kings Sonnes, besides above forty Earles, Marquesses and Dukes of name; But many more Lords, Knights, great Gentlemen and Captaines, and of the common people without number, and by particular conjecture very neere too hundred thousand. For that in one Battell fought by King *Edward* the fourth, there are recorded to be slaine on both parts, five and thirty thousand 700. and 11. persons, besides other wounded persons, to be put to death afterward at the pleasure of the Conquerer: at divers battles after, 10000. slaine at a battle. As in those of *Barnet* and *Tuxesbury* fought in one yeare.

Schol.

Schol. I pray Sir open unto me the ground of these controversies betweene *Yorke* and *Lancaster*, I have heard a large relation thereof, but no originall.

Lawy. The controversie betweene the Houses of *Yorke* and *Lancaster* tooke his actuall beginning in the issue of King *Edward* 3. and *Edmond* Earle of *Lancaster*, whose inheritance fell upon a Daughter named *Blanch*, who was married to the 4. sonne of King *Edward* the third named Iohn of *Gaunt*, borne in the city of *Gaunt*, in Flanders, and so by his wife became Duke of *Lancaster*, and heire of that house. And for that his sonne *Henry* of *Bolingbrooke*, pretended among other things that *Edmond Crookebacke* was the elder Sonne of King *Henry* the third, and injustly put by the inheritance of the Crowne, for that he was crook-backt and deformed: Hee tooke by force the Kingdome from *Richard* the second, Nephew to King *Edward* the third by his first sonne, and placed the same in the house of *Lancaster*, where it remained for three whole descents, untill afterwards *Edward* Duke of *York* descended of *Iohn* of *Gaunts* yonger Brother, making claime to the Crown by title of his Gradmother, that was heire to *Lionell* Duke of *Clarence*, *Iohn* of *Gaunts* Elder Brother, tooke the same from *Henry* the sixt by force, out of the House of *Lancaster*, and brought it backe againe to the House of *Yorke*. This therefore was the originall of all those discords betweene them.

Gent. But let us not digresse from our former discourse concerning *Leycesters* treacherous actions. I have a friend yet living that was toward the old Earle of *Arundell*, in good credit, and by that meanes had occasion to deale with the late Duke of *Norfolke* in his chiefest affaires before his troubles: who did often report strange things from the Dukes owne mouth, of my Lord of *Leycesters* most treacherous dealing towards him, for gaining of his blood, as after appeared true. This *Leycester* have also deceived her Majestie diverse times in forging of Letters as if they came from some Prince, when they were his owne forgerie: Hee had likewise a hellish devise to entrap his well deserving Friend Sir *Chrystopher Hatton* in matter of *Hall* his Priest, whom hee would have had Sir *Chrystopher*

to bide, and send away, being touched and detected in the case of *Ardrel*, thereby to have drawne in Sir *Chrystopher* himselfe, & made him accessary to this Plot. What meaneth all these pernitious lare dealings against the Earle of *Shrewsbury*, a man of the most ancient and worthiest Nobility of our Realme. It is onely *Leycesters* ambitious minde, that causeth all this.

But it is very strange to see, what a contemner of the Prerogatives of *England* he is, and how little account he maketh of all the antient Nobility of our Realme, how he contemneth, derideth, and debaseth them: Which is the fashion of all such, as meane to usurpe, to the end, that they may have none, who shall not acknowledge their first beginning and advancement from themselves.

His base and abiect behaviour in his last disgrace about his marriage, well declared what he would doe, in a matter of more importance, by deceiving of Sir *Chrystopher Hatton*: and by abusing my Lord Treasurer in a letter, for which Her Highnesse did much rebuke him.

It was affirmed by many that all the broyles, troubles, dangers, and disturbance in *Scotland*, did proceed from his complot, and conspiracy.

His unworthy scandall which he cast on the Earle of *Shrewsbury* was perfidious. Wherefore in regard of these innumerable Treacheries, for prevention of succeding calamities, to tell you plainely my opinion, and therewith to draw to an end of this our conference I should thinke it the most necessary point of all, for her Majesty to call his Lordship to an account amongother, and to see what other men could say against him, at length, after so many yeares of his sole accusing, and pursuing of others. I know and am very well assured, that noe Act, which her Majesty hath done, since the comming to the Crown, nor any that lightly her Majesty may doe hereafter, can be of more utility to her self, and to the Realme, or more gratefull unto her faithfull and zealous Subiects, then this Noble Act of Iustice will be, for triall of this mans deserts towards his Countrey.

And so likewise now to speake in our particular case, if there be

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any grudge or griefe at this day, any mislike, repining, complaint, or mutmure against her Majesties government, in the hearts of her true and faithfull Subjects, who with amendment of that, which is amisse, and not the overthrow of that which is well, I dare avouch upon conscience, that either all; or the greatest part thereof proceedeth from this man. And if her highnesse doe permit, and command the laws dayly to passe upon theives, and Murderers without exception, and that for one fact onely, as by experience we see: how then can it be denyed in this man, who in both kindes have committed more enormous Acts, then may be well recounted.

As in the first of Theft, not onely by spoiling, and oppressing almost infinite private men: but also whole Townes, Villages, Corporations, and Countries, by robbing the Realme with inordinate licences, by deceiving the Crowne, with racking, changing and imbezeling the Lands, by abusing his Prince, and Soveraigne, in selling his favour, both at home, & abroad, with taking bribes for matter of Iustice, grace, request, supplication, or what soever suite else may depend upon the Court, or of the Princes authority. In which sort of traffique, he committeth more theft oftentimes in one day: then all the way-keepers, Cut-purses, Cosenners, Pirates, Burglares or other of that art in a whole yeare within this Realme.

As for the second which is Murder, you have heard before somewhat said and proved: but yet nothing to that, which is thought to have beene in secret committed upon divers occasiones, at divers times: in sundry persons of different calling in both sexes, by most variable meanes of killing, poysoning, charming, inchanting, conjuring, and the like: according to the diversity of men, places, opportunities, and instruments for the same. By all which meanes I thinke, he hath more blood lying upon his head at this Day, crying vengeance against him at Gods hands and her Majestie, then ever had private man in our Countrey before, were he never so wicked.

Whereto if we adde all his intollerable licentiousnesse in all filthy kinde, and manner of carnality, with all his sorts of wives, friends and kinswomen. If wee adde his iniuries, and dishonours done

hereby

FINIS.